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and his attitude toward practical questions, and in this many will agree with him.

Passing to an account of university methods he gives an interesting description of some of the more prominent teachers and their work. He is much impressed by the great freedom of the German university teaching, and appreciates fully the influence of their university methods in producing such a number of eminent investigators. On the other hand, the study of political economy in the German university lacks co-ordination and stands too much alone. But the author is not attempting a criticism of German institutions, and the predominant tone of his work is to dwell upon the more commendable sides of the German system.

It is in seeking to ascertain what France may learn from the Germans that we occasionally catch a glimpse of disapproval of their system, as one of universal application. He would secure for the French Universities something of the mobility which he found in Germany, a greater measure of special training for professors of economics and such a stimulus to the work of the students as seems to him to exist in the German *Seminarien*. But he would not relax the hold which the French have over their students by means of examination, and he would make the instruction in economic science, not a mere object of study, but a part of required training for practical work along various lines, for which, at present, a strictly legal course suffices. In this portion of his work the author gives some very instructive glimpses into the organization of the French universities which in general are little known.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the work to a foreigner is the fact of its appearance. It is a tribute to the activity and insight of the younger generations of economists. It seems to presage a time when all their labors will bear a fruit and when the economic theory that sits enthroned at the institute must feel the rejuvenating touch of this laborious and ambitious group of thinkers. R. P. F.

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*The Free Trade Struggle in England.* By M. M. TRUMBULL.  
Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 1892.

The nucleus of this book was published in 1882 under the title of "A History of the Free Trade Struggle in England." Its popularity induced the author to revise and enlarge it in 1884, and the present book is the second edition of this enlarged work.

Mr. Trumbull is an uncompromising free-trader. He believes that protection is not only bad as a policy, but also bad in its influence upon the morality of a community. His book, therefore, reveals

great earnestness of purpose. It was written for the avowed object of influencing public opinion in the United States, and the author's attitude is consequently that of the advocate instead of the scientist. Numerous expressions in nearly every chapter are evidence of this bias. For example, on p. 24 the protection system is referred to as "the insular and bigoted system of restriction which had burdened the industries of England for hundreds of years." On p. 38 it is called an attempt to protect the English farmer against "the creative sunshine of the American sky, and the fertility of the American soil." On p. 41 is the following statement: "The 'cruelty' of giving the people abundant food was maintained by the Protectionists until that 'humane' system actually culminated in famine."

The subject-matter of the book consists chiefly of the arguments used in and out of Parliament for and against the protection system. There are interspersed, of course, statements of the laws passed and repealed, and of such facts as the author deemed necessary to substantiate his statements. Statistics and references to authorities are for the most part wanting, and in view of the author's very evident bias, the query often arises in the reader's mind whether the case is being stated with entire fairness and impartiality. It almost invariably happens that the arguments of Mr. Cobden and the supporters of the league are shrewd, sound and convincing, while those of the enemy are fallacious, weak, and not infrequently insincere. In conformity with the fundamental purpose of the book, the author loses no opportunity for drawing a parallel between the arguments used by the protectionists of Great Britain in the forties and those used by the American protectionists at the present day. In the preface to the first edition he writes, "The arguments used by the advocates of the American protection system in 1884 are all borrowed from the speeches delivered in the British Parliament in 1844 by the advocates of the English protection system," and the main thesis of the entire book is that the case of England in the period from 1838 to 1846 was in all essentials what that of the United States is at the present time.

Due weight being given to its limitations, the book has many merits. It gives in short space a clear and, for the most part, a correct account of the free trade struggle in England; it is interesting and generally convincing; it introduces the reader to the great characters engaged in the struggle, as well as to the arguments employed by them. If read in the light and full knowledge of the author's bias, it will give to the general reader just about the quantum of knowledge concerning English experience which he needs for intelligent thought on the question at present under consideration in this country.

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